# THE DAILY JOURNAL

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MR. BYNUM mistakes insolence and bullying for statesmanship. It is a common mistake in the choice Democratic circles which Bynum represents.

Mr. Bynum probably experiences no regret over the disgrace his ungentlemanly conduct has cast upon himself and upon Congress. He has already got enough free advertising and notoriety out of the affair to excite the interest of the museum people should he find himself out of a political job.

RECENTLY the Mayor of Cleveland, O. was bitterly denounced for appointing a man to the police force who proved to be a drunken ruffian, but, in defense, that official presented the man's petition, signed by a number of the leading citizens of both parties. It is very hard to refuse to sign a petition, but sometimes it should be done.

THERE is considerable nonsense about the anxiety of Congressmen for an early adjournment in order to get home in time to take care of the fall campaign. They can obtain much more popularity this year by staying in Washington until the legislation promised the people is disposed of than by coming home to shake hands on the street corners.

Last week the correspondents of metropolitan papers in Europe told us that the political movements indicated a close alliance between Germany and Russia, but now that Emperor William has made a speech which is construed to be in the nature of a hostile warning to Russia, the gossip of an alliance between France and Russia is revived.

PROBABLY one reason why Mr. Bynum was not expelled from the House on Saturday, as he 'deserved, was because his Republican associates are so well acquainted with the character and characteristics of Indiana Democrats that they could not hope his successor would be an improvement. They resolved to endure the evil they have rather than risk those they know not of.

In Germany coal commands double the price which ruled two years ago. It costs much more in England than it dida | It is hard for a man who has not the infew years ago-all of which goes to show that the supply which can be mined at low prices has been exhausted. But there is an abundance in this country, and in Indiana natural gas, which is much better. Higher fuel abroad may come in to offset the higher wages paid

THE latest point which has been raised in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court is, that, conceding Congress can grant the States the power which this decision denies them, how will the proposed Congressional legislation, which the court declares to be necessary to enable States to restrict interstate traffic in liquors or other articles, affect the State license and prohibitory laws which are already in existence? If these laws are not valid now, can they be made so by the affirmation of Congress?

THE Democratic papers of the West and South are calling for free coinage. while the Democratic and mugwump publications of the East are dead set against all silver legislation. In the Republican camp there are two or three extreme silver advocates in the far West, and but one prominent gold extremist in New England, the great majority of the Republican press favoring a conservative middle course. When it comes to questions of a business nature the Republican party is generally of one mind, and always sound.

THE effort to found a party upon class distinctions, made frequently in the past by various labor organizations, and at present being made by one or two agrarian societies, is always a direct challenge to a conflict of classes, the worst possible calamity that can happen to any people, be their form of government what it may. Of the nations of the past conspicuous for their strength and civilization, not one was obliterated by foreign conquest until after its strength had first been sapped by internecine war. Sectional civil war is terrible enough, but a civil war of class against class means national death, amidst horrors indescribable.

An important decision has been rendered by Assistant Secretary Bussey in on a furlough. The Commissioner rejected the claim on the ground that the injury was not received while in the line on furlough some months previous, but | acres of flax. The fiber of the six acres was recalled with the promise that when I cost him in labor, material, and trans-

the demand for his return was filled he could take the remainder of the leave granted. It was while going home to spend the remainder of his furlough that he was injured. The Secretary has set aside the decision of the Commissioner, and holds that the applicant be granted a pension, as he was acting under orders and the injury was not due to any fault or neglect of his.

BYNUM IN HIS FAVORITE ROLE.

Mr. Bynum is trying to seek notoriety

and party leadership in the House by

methods most congenial to men of his

stamp. His instincts are those of a bully, and he knows no other way of making himself conspicuous or aspiring to leadership. The Campbell incident, resulting in Bynum's deserved censure by the House, after a characteristic exhibition of ruffianism on his part, illustrates his caliber and methods. Mr Campbell is a glass manufacturer of Pittsburg, and Congressman Bayne testifies to his good character and standing. After having appeared before the ways and means committee at Washington, and having a conference with Messrs. Bynum and Wilson of West Virginia, he made a statement concerning the interview which they claimed was not correct. This statement, in the form of an affidavit, was sent into Mr. Wilson's district, whereupon Mr. Bynum, several days ago, went out of his way to drag the incident before the House, and denounce Mr. Campbell as "a liar and perjurer." This was ruffianly and brutal, to begin with. There may be an honest difference of opinion or memory between gentlemen without either being intentionally a liar, much less a perjurer. Mr. Campbell's statement may or may no have been correct; but, no matter how erroneous it was, Mr. Bynum had no right, as a Representative in Congress and in the absence of Mr. Campbell, to brand him as a liar and perjurer. He would not have done it to Mr. Campbell's face. Mr. Bynum knows when to be fierce and when to be discreet. Mr. Campbell resented the assault upon him in a letter, which Mr. Bayne, his representative, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. It seems to have been couched in vigorous language and characterized Bynum's charges as false. citizen who is attacked on the floor o the House has at least the right to repel the attack, and if he uses language as personal and abusive as that which has been applied to him he is not to blame. Campbell's letter made Bynum madder than ever, and following again the ruffianly instincts of his nature, he applied to Mr. Bayne the same epithets he had applied to Campbell. In other words, he called Mr. Bayne, on the floor of the House, "a liar and perjurer." Expulsion would not have been too severe a punishment for this offense. A vote of censure was the least penalty the House could in flict for so gross a violation of its rights and dignity. A gentleman would have apologized to the House, if not to Mr. Bayne, but Bynum did not. A gentleman would have felt humiliated by the vote of censure, but Bynum, ruffianly to the last, declared that he accepted it as "a decoration of honor." He was probably imitating the action of some Greene county bully whom he had seen fined for contempt of court, and who had won the applause of other bullies by accepting his punishment with an added insult to the judge. That is Bynum's idea

of bravery and manhood. The trouble with Mr. Bynum is a radical one: he is by nature a bully. To the extent that this is the result of heredity or early surroundings he is not altogether to blame, but when he decided to enter public life he should have made some effort to overcome his natural defects. stincts or the breeding of a gentleman to assume the character late in life, but Mr. Bynum might at least curb his natural instincts enough to save him from carrying the manners of Greene county to the national capital, and lowering the House of Representatives to the level of a prize-ring or cock-pit. The Journal does not know Mr. Campbell, except as he is vouched for by Congressman Bayne, but he must be exceedingly slippery if he does not bear as good a reputation for veracity as Bynum does among those who have known him longest.

# FLAX AND LINENS.

It has been asserted with so much positiveness, and for so long a period, that the flax of this country cannot be used in the manufacture of fine linens that many persons have come to believe it. Various reasons have been assigned for this assumption, among which is the rank growth of the American flax and the lack of that peculiar damp climate which is believed to be essential for the preparation of the fiber. We are told that Ireland and Scotland are countries having all the conditions for flax-growing for fabrics, and that it is better to purchase our linen goods there. This would be good advice if it were based upon facts, but as it is not it is worthless. Ireland and Scotland do not produce one-fifth of the flax which Great Britain manufactures, Russia alone furnishing English manufacturers twice as much as Ireland and Scotland produce. It would be very strange if a country having every sort of climate and soil should not have territory suited to flaxfiber culture. But it has. Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Oregon and other States have the soil and climate. In his speech on the tariff bill, Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, presented an array of facts to prove the practicability and the profit of the cultivation of flax in this country for the production of linen goods, sufficient to satisfy any candid person. Mr. La Follette exhibited to the committee of the whole samples of flax fiber grown and prepared in several of the States of the Northwest and Oregon, which had been pronounced by experts and manufacturthe case of a man who was injured in a | ers to be as good quality as can be found railroad accident while on his way home | in the world. He presented the statement of Mr. Eugene Bosse, of Green Bay. Wisconsin, a farmer who had had experience in Belgium, in which he gave of duty. It appears that the soldier was | the result of his experiment with six

portation to Boston, \$251.97. The product of the six acres is as follows: Flaxseed, \$60; tow, \$12; fiber, \$408.98-total, \$480.98, showing a profit of \$229.01. Regarding the quality of fibers from the Northwest, Mr. John H. Ross, of Boston, of the flax manufacturing firm of Ross, Turner & Co., an acknowledged author-

ity, wrote as follows: These samples of water-rotted flax were produced from flax grown near Cedar Falls, Ia., for seed purposes, and well illustrate the possibilities of this fiber, when properly handled and grown, as at present, without additional expense to the farmer except keeping the straw straight and the rippling of the seed. I would note here that I have received samples of flax from Wisconsin, grown for the fiber from imported seed and watter-rotted, and this flax will compare favorably for fineness and spinning quality with the higher grades of Europe. This flax well illustrates the fact that, with proper care and attention, we can produce in our North-western States fiber fully equal to any now grown in Europe.

Last year we imported \$18,467,822 worth of manufactured flax, hemp and jute, and \$25,955,222 worth of goods made from these materials-a total of \$44,423,045, upon which a duty of \$11,-409,548 was collected. But, considering the undervaluation of these goods by the importers, to lessen the ad valorem duties, it is estimated that the value of the materials and goods was \$60,000,000. The Department of Agriculture is making efforts to encourage the production of flax and other fibers, and if, in any considerable degree, it is successful, it will establish a new and valuable branch of agriculture. The department should have the co-operation of progressive farmers and agricultural associations.

STARVATION WAGES.

The most noticeable article in the last ssue of the British magazine, the Nineteenth Century, is that of Tom Mann, the president of the Dockers' Union. He discusses the labor question in a most dispassionate and able manner. He says that the wages of skilled labore are kept at a low rate because of the large number of handy men, that is, men who have not acquired a proper training as apprentices, but who have some knowledge of the trade, who step in and take the place of skilled labor, when it demands a fair price. But the point in Mr. Mann's paper to which special attention is called is the low rate of wages paid to skilled labor in many branches of employment. For instance, he says the chain-makers of Cradley Heath work hard the whole week through for \$2.50 or \$8. The gun-lock filers of Staffordshire get still less. In towns like Bolton, in Lancashire, thousands of workingmen get no more than \$3.75 a week, and in the eastern counties many are working for \$2.75 and \$3, out of which they have to pay 871-2 cents or \$1 per week for rent, and 37 1-2 cents for a hundredweight of coal. Before the recent great strike in East London, thousands of dock-laborers considered themselves lucky if they averaged \$2 a week. What would workingmen in Indiana cities think of \$2 a the average wages for a week's work, or all the work they could find to do in a week? How much less trade than they now have would the retailers of a city like Indianapolis have if its army of wage-earners could not earn more than \$3 a week to spend for the necessaries of life? Yet that is the grade of wager which has been established in England under the free-trade system of the Cobden Club, and which that organization is assisting the Democratic party to establish in the United States.

In the tariff debate, Mr. Mills, who has assumed the leadership of the Democrats, is no match for Major McKinley. When the former complained of the short time allowed for debate, Mr. Mc-Kinley showed him that the time allowed in three successive Congresses was less than the Republicans are now giving. Again, Mr. Mills was raging because of the high duty imposed upon rye, which he denounced as something in the nature of an outrage. Mr. Mc-Kinley, after Mr. Mills had subsided. pointed out the fact that the duty imposed by the bill under consideration is the same as was in the Mills bill, which the Democratic House had passed. The next day, when the subject of windowglass was under discussion, the Democrats talked about percentages, as if the duty was added to the foreign price. Mr. Mills took his share of the time, but when he had subsided Mr. McKinley called his attention to the fact that in the glass schedule of the Mills bill th percentages ranged from 60 to 152, adding, for the benefit of Mr. Mills and his friends, the following:

If that were a revenue tariff, why should not the Republicans increase that tarif and make it protective in favor of the labor of the United States? Why had the gentle-men on the other side left a duty of 152 per cent. on plate glass? Was it because it was a revenue tariff, or was it because the Democratic party of Missouri made that a condition of its support of the Mills bill?

Mr. Mills had no reply to make to this home thrust of the well-equipped leader of the Republican side.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland sent his free trade message to Congress, in December, 1887, an enthusiastic member of the British Parliament telegraphed the New York Herald as follows:

To convert the United States is indeed a triumph. The Cobden Club will henceforth set up a special shrine for the worship of President Cleveland. Cobden founded free trade; Cleveland saved it. Since that time the Cobden Club has

learned that free trade cannot be estab-

lished in this country by a Democratic President. SILVER, after reaching \$1.07 an ounce, has receded a little, but to be equivalent in value to gold it must reach \$1.29. There are those who are sure that it will

reach that figure if coinage was free, but

the majority in Congress do not share

that opinion. Dr. Byers, president of the National Convention of Charities, said in his an-

depravity, but within three years he has had opportunity to study the workings and the works of two awful Legislatures, to view the exposure of tally-sheet forgeries and other ballot-box frauds, and later to consider the conduct of a reform city council. Just what assistance an assemblage of benevolent people could lend toward ridding Indiana of such elements of iniquity is not clear, unless it means to undertake the conversion and civilization of the Democratic party. Such a purpose is noble, but the Journal is free to say that the good men and women engaged in improving the moral condition of the world do not half realize the depravity of Indiana Democrats, or they would not tackle the job of reforming them.

THE liver of the late Mrs. Pettit. of Lafayette, is getting to be more of a nuisance to the public than it ever could have been to that unfortunate lady when she was alive and had it with her. It is about time the organ was retired from view.

INDIANAPOLIS will take good care of the national Conference of Charities and Correction which is to meet here next year, and will endeavor to remove the unfavorable impression some delegates have gained.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BUFFALO BILL now owns King Bomba's house in Naples. EX-SENATOR SAWYER, of Alabama, is now second-class War Department clerk in

Washington. LLOYD GEORGE, a new member of Parliament, is the son of a shoemaker. He was a street-preacher at fifteen, and educated himself.

EARL SPENCER, a possible successor to Gladstone, is fifty-five, and a tall man with an enormous red mustache and beard. His face is narrow, but full of strength.

SECRETARY BLAINE, speaking of hi Washington house lately, said: "We did not remodel it because we have no desire to have, as the boy said, Queen Anne at the front and Mary Ann at the back."

JULIA HONORE GRANT, the sixteen-yearold daughter of Minister Fred Grant, can speak Spanish, German and French. She will make up for the time lost by her historic grandfather, the "silent man."

EDOUARD STRAUSS is one of the three sons of Johann Strauss, the famous comoser, and is fifty-five years old. He has been director of the present orchestra since 1870, and has never been in America before. LOUISE MICHEL, the "stormy petrel of French politice," has a flaring red face, an egg-shaped forehead and straggling ring-lets of hair falling loosely on her neck. She dresses in black, and wears neither flowers

BRET HARTE is a careful, even fastidious worker. He called at a friend's office, in London, the other day and filled the wastebasket with epistolary attempts before he was satisfied with a letter which he left on his friend's desk.

Now see what is in a name, as a Boston preacher puts it: "When a man claims with complacency to be an agnostic, ask him if he would be willing to substitute for the Greek the full Latin equivalent for the

term-ignoramus? A WOMAN who went around the world in two years and a half, and visited all the places she could hear of, says in her book about the journey that she saw nothing anywhere so beautiful as an apple-tree in blossom in May on a New England hillside. Longfellow's house in Cambridge is

low occupied by his eldest daughter and her uncle, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow. The home is kept unchanged. Miss Long-fellow's sisters, Mrs. R. H. Dana and Mrs. Thorpe, have built houses adjoining the old

JOHN O. HART, of County Clare, Ireland an aged author, publicly acknowledges the receipt of an annuity donated by George W. Childs, to the end that "the declining years of the writer may be free from care and anxiety." Mr. Hart is the author of 'Irish Pedigrees."

BISHOP MALLALIEU, in the Western Chris tian Advocate, tells how professing church members visiting the City of Mexico go to see bull-fights on Sunday. And he thinks it a little inconsistent for Christians who the way down read the Bible in the Pullman car every morning to make such a poor use of Sunday. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS lives in an

apartment-house on Common wealth avenue

in Boston. He and his wife have led a retired life since the death of their eldest daughter. Mrs. Howells is fond of painting, for which she has great talent. Mr. Howells likes to take long walks through the crooked streets of the old part of Boston. RICHARD VAUX'S love of justice was illustrated, nearly fifty years ago, at the time of the terrible Philadelphia riots, in 1844. He was so incensed at the religious persecu-ion then attempted that he joined the Hipernian Society in order to show the world that he was Irish in thought, if not by birth, at a time when Irishmes were the objects of unreasoning prejudice and hatred. WHILE driving out near Windsor, recently, the Queen of England and Prince Albert Victor of Wales saw two foreigners with a brown bear resting under the shade of the old elms of the avenue. The Queen ordered her carriage to be stopped, and the men were requested to allow the bear to

give a performance. This command was at once obeyed, the animal dancing with a stick in his paws on the greensward, and occasionally hugging its keeper, much to the amusement of the royal party, who laughed heartily at its antics. At the finish her Majesty gave the men some money. A SCANDALOUS incident is said to have occurred during the journey of the Empress Eugenie through Belgium. At Liege

a traveler entered the compartment occupied by the Empress and began to insult her. When the train reached Verviers the boor was told by the railway officials to leave the carriage, but he refused to do so, saying that he had paid for his seat. He then began to smoke, whereupon the Empress got out of her compartment and made the journey to Cologne in a second-class carriage. It is not stated if the extraordinary traveler who thus insulted an illus-trious but ill-fated lady was a Belgian or

A BERLIN correspondent writes: "A workman sold his lawfully-wedded wife to a small tradesman, or rather lent her for two years, at the moderate price of 1 mark. The tradesman, well satisfied with his bargain, lived happily with the woman. A the end of fifteen months the husband demanded an additional 15 marks, asserting that in handing over his wife he had overlooked the fact that she had an excellent set of teeth. The tradesman, however would not budge a single pfennig beyond the original mark until the husband went into court. The wife was then ordered to return to her lord and master, who evidently values her as an Arab values an elephant—for her ivory."

OH, the wedding was grand. She was dressed in She never looked half so sweet! With orange blossoms and a handsome veil That fell in folds to her feet.

In her left hand, quite gloveless, to take the ring. She carried a bouquet in bloom, While on her right she had a white kid— And that else! Oh, the groom -Washington Post.

Bad as the Louisiana Lottery. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Convention of Charities, said in his annual address at Baltimore, on Wednesday:

India is to-day attracting far more attention (from the benevolent) than Indiana and reported to this conference within the past three years, by Mr. McCulloch, indicate conditions of social degradation and human depravity that could scarcely be surpassed in pagan lands or among savage tribes.

We do not know just what Mr. Mc-Culloch has been saying about Indiana

Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Louis analottery is a bad thing and ought to be suppressed. But some of the now some of the now provided and country which are aiming at increased circulation through guessing at increased circulation acquired in this disreputable way is intended to impose upon advertisers. An of Indiana cultiful in the past few days, give color to this of pravity that could scarcely be surpassed in pagan lands or among savage tribes.

We do not know just what Mr. Mc-Culloch has been saying about Indiana

Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Louis analottery is a bad thing and ought to be suppressed. But some of the nomey-leaner will loan on real estate when he will not on personal property. The man with real estate who wants to borrow money to make that they days, give color to this can. The man with real estate when he will not on personal property. The man with real estate when he will not on real estate when h

Eastern paper recently added 20,000 to its circulation by a trip-to-Europe fake, but when the "contest" was over its figures fell back to less than their previous dimen-

### THE STATE PRESS.

Its Editors Continue to Discuss All Current Topics with Vigor and Force.

Cambridge City Tribune: The school children of Indiana should be provided with free books. Greencastle Times: Democracy and Cal-

lamity have long been recognized as twin brothers, going hand in hand down the avenues of history. Hartford City Times: Patriotism is a part of Republicanism. It is just as natural and easy for a Republican to be patriotic as it is for a Democrat to kick.

Peru Republican: If protection depresses agriculture, as free-traders claim, why has the country prospered so much when the tariff was even higher than it is now?

Delphi Journal: Give the people of Indiana free school-books and a compulsory system of education, and every State and Territory in the Union will applaud us. Porter County Vidette: The sole aim of the Democratic press seems to be to con-vince the farmer that he is starving to death, and that the country generally is going to the dogs.

Marion Chronicle: In the presence of the only real danger that ever threatened this country the Republican party stood firm. The government is always safe in its hands -tariff or no tariff.

Plymouth Republican: The federal election law is to the Southern Democrat what a red flag is to a mad bull. But, nevertheless, such wholesome measures must come. They have forced it upon themselves.

Middletown News: English is not only the general but the official language of this country, and none other should be taught in the public schools. Teach English, teach it well, and the state will have done her duty.

Rushville Republican: When a Democratic free-trader tells you that protection adds to the price of clothing or to the cost of tools used by any laborer, mechanic or farmer, lead him straight to the store and ask him to point out the article.

Fowler Era: Public opinion oll country applauds the passage of the Sen-ote anti-trust bill by the House of Representatives. It insures a national anti-trust law, and it is a feather in the cap of a Republican Congress to have taken such ac-

Rensselaer Republican: President Harri son, in vetoing an appropriation bill for the erection of a government building, declared that the public money must be economized. and whatever surplus there was should go to the veterans of the late war. That has the true ring.

Columbus Republican: A federal elec-tion law will in no way abridge any con-stitutional right or privilege of the people of the South unless they imagine that cheating and defrauding the Republicans out of their electoral rights is a constitutional privilege.

Worthington Times: Farm mortgages in Indiana do not represent distress, but prosperity. They have been laid to build improvements, buy land or better machinery. No Hoosier farmer has been compelled to mortgage his farm to buy feed for his family or the necessaries of life.

Petersburg Press: Calamity newspapers that represent the farmers as "skirmishing farms" ought to travel through some of these poverty-stricken counties of Indiana. They will find more farmers with money to loan than farms that are mortgaged. Xenia Journal: The salvation of the farmer depends upon having enough con-

better consumer than the home consumer. It would therefore be very poor practice to do anything the tendency of which is to reduce the number of home consumers. New Albany Tribune: Iowa papers declare that more mortgages have been paid off in that State during the last eighteen months than during the preceding five

sumers for what he produces. There is no

years. We are of the opinion that the calamity howlers will be sick of the mortgage fake before they are done hearing of Brookville American: Home production is the prime cause of national wealth, because in home production the only expense. in a national sense, is the raw material

used up. The money paid out for manufacture or production still stays in the country and is still a part of the national Hendricks County Republican. The Mc-Kinley tariff bill does not affect the business of the country as did the Mills bill two years ago. The tariff and the country's interests are in the hands of their friends, and business men have no hesitancy in pushing their enterprises, not alarmed by

any free-trade theorists. Muncie Times: When the service-pension bill is passed or some other liberal bill for the old soldiers, and the new tariff bill becomesa law and goes into effect, with thead-dition of the electoral vote of the new States added to the Republican column it will be just about as difficult for the Democrats to elect a President as it was in 1868.

Monticello Herald: One of the meanest tricks ever perpetrated on a political party was the advance in the price of wheat and corn, which began recently and is still in progress. The calamity editors had just got well settled in the harness and had their "general-depression" campaign well in hand when prices began to look up.

Fort Wayne Gazette: The solicitude expressed by the free-traders of Great Britain for the welfare of the United States is certainly refreshing. Their desire, however, is wholly in the adoption of their ideas, and they are giving all possible aid to the Democratic party, as it is in full accord with their own views on the question.

Martinsville Republican: The Republican party never was in better condition or had fairer prospects in this county than now, and with a judicious ticket in the field and a new election law that claims to make election frauds and bribery difficult and dangerous we may reasonably expect a

pleasant campaign and an easy victory. Steuben Republican: Chief-justice Fuller was unable to find anything in the federal Constitution protecting a United States marshal while in the discharge of the high duty of warding off the assault of a ruffian from a Supreme judge, but he had no diffi-culty in finding in that instrument ample protection for the liquor interest, against all interference of State authorities.

LaPorte Herald: Benjamin Harrison is making a good President, and he is doing it without any bluster. We have had occasion to refer to the high character of his appointments. He attends strictly to business, and is not making an exhibition of himself running about the country. If he goes any place he does not stay long or say much, and is always on hand when wanted. Shelbyville Republican: The principal bjection the opponents of a national election law bring against such a measure i the claim that it cannot be enforced. the general government cannot enforce its own laws and has to confess that it must stand impotent before the red-shirted rifle clubs of South Carolina and the bull-dozers

to the world Auburn Dispatch: If the United States government is strong enough to protect an 'original package" of whisky when sent from one State to another, is it not about time it was strong enough to protect a peaceable citizen who goes on legitimate business from one State to another? The treatment of G. F. Rich, the traveling salesman, by the white citizens of Laurens, S. C., should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every American citizen.

of Mississippi, it presents a pitiable spectacle

Lawrenceburg Press: It is an injustice to the rest of the Nation to count a million people for representation and then deprive them of a vote—count them out, This district is interested in the honesty of every congressional and presidential ballot in the United States because we have to obey the laws resulting. We have as much right to demand that there shall be a fair vote and an honest count in any district of Mississippi as any citizen of that State or district has.

Muncie Times: Farmers and land-owners

Against this decision the German element has entered a vigorous protest. Evidence that the board is right the Germans themselves furnish in their address to the public. They say that without the teaching of German in the public schools their children will soon come to speak the English language, to the neglect of the German. That is a splendid argument in favor of the action of the board.

Gibson County Leader: If the farmers of Gibson county have mortgaged their farms to raise money, they have done so for the purpose of making permanent improvements or purchasing additional land, and that far the mortgage, instead of being an index of insolvency, is proof of thrift and prosperity. The hundreds of new farm residences, the improved machinery with the reduced cost of harvesting grain, the arge barns for the protection of stock and implements and the storage of wheat, eats and hay, which one finds on nearly all the farms of Gibson county, show where the borrowed money has been expended, and there are few farmers but are better off for having made these loans.

### FARM MORTGAGES.

A Missouri Man Flatly Denies the Extravagant Statements of Ben Butler. Boston Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hon. A. P. Morey, of Sedalia, Mo., writes to the Boston Journal, replying to General Butler's recent attack on Western farm mortgages. General Butler summed up the Western farmers' producing limit, when unaided by expensive horse-power and machinery, in these words: "Fifty acres, yielding fifteen bushels to the acre, at 15 cents a bushel, would be \$112.50 for the farmers' crop." Mr. Morey replies: "On the day General Butler was giving his Boston listeners the above information corn was selling in central Missouri, upon the streets of the town from which I write, at 32 cents per bushel, and from the farmer's crib, remote from the railways, at 20 to 25 cents, the price depending on local supply and demand and distance from railways. As to the production, there may have been such crops as he mentions gathered in Missouri. but the Missouri farmer would be more likely to consider a crop of fifteen bushels per acre as a total failure, and let his hogs do the haivesting. Little plowing for corn would be done in the West if the farmer did not calculate on an average crop of forty bushels, while good farming will, in an average season, produce sixty bushels upon land that never knew fertilizers of any kind. But even at the price and with the production I have named the Western farmer, on 160 acres, would not be content without another resource forgotten by our Boston sympathizer. What does General Butler suppose the farmer does with the other 110 acres? Let it be noted that it is not the bare and rocky pastures of the hill country of New England that go to make up the balance of the quarter section. Two acres of Missouri bluegrass will fatten a steer that brings now in Chicago or St. Louis \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds."

In reply to General Butler's statement

that the payment of mortgages aggregating \$3,450,000,000, at a rate of interest averaging from 7 to 9 per cent., was simply impossible. Mr. Morey says: "How the General knows the figures of the sum total is a problem. Aside from the money used in the purchase and improvement of new farms, which are a direct addition to the wealth of the community, the loans paid off in recent years are far in excess of the new ones contracted, the flow of money being at the present time, so far as the older farmers are concerned, toward the East. Any conservative loan company in Missouri or Iowa will confirm this. If General Butler refers to the so-called and region west of the 100th meridian his criticisms may be to some extent just, but it is obviously unfair, nay, even libelous upon the thrifty farmers of Missouri, Iowa, eastern Kansas and Nebraska to make the sweeping assertion above quoted that their mortgages will never be paid. And the more so that many of the people of New England regard Gen. Butler as a compendium of wisdom, overflowing with accarate knowledge upon every subject upon which he writes or speaks. General Butler says Western farm loans will never be paid I will give him some practical facts which can be easily proven. There is a loan agency in Pettis county, Missouri, loaning the funds of private persons in Eastern States, which has been in business for nipe years. It has made in that county alone 385 farm loans, mostly for five years, with the privilege to the borrower of prior judgment. One hundred and twelve of these loans have been paid, most of them at maturity, some before, and not by renewals or reborrowing, but a full payment and entire release of the mortgaged prop-

erty, and not one is now past due.

"And further, chattel mortgages are almost unknowh in Missouri among the farmers. Is there a farming town in Massachusetts that will make a better showing? And General Butler will also please to remember that by far the larger part of the wealth of the West was located there by the men that hold it. The people who came to this country with considerable amounts of money were few and far be-tween, and those who did generally lost it and went back 'to their wives' people,' while those who now own thousands of well-improved and well-stocked Missouri farms have grown up with the country, and acquired wealth by breaking the prairie sod and raising cattle, mules and hogs, and, refusing General Butler's sympathy, they resent his slanderous assertions."

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

His Return to Public Life in 1860-The Shoot-Him-on-the-Spot Dispatch.

New York Tribune.

I asked General Sickles a few days ago if there was any truth in this secret history of General Dix's return to public life after his enforced retirement in 1853 in disgust at President Pierce's failure to appoint him instead of Marcy Secretary of State. The General elaborated without materially changing the interesting narrative, and asked if I had ever heard how General Dix became Secretary of the Treasury. I knew only what is the public history of that event. "He started to Washington," said General Sickles, "to be appointed Postmaster-general-a natural sort of promotion from the postmastership of New York. But it was suggested that an effort on his part would just as easily secure the Treasury Department, a much more important post, which had been abandoned by the rebel who had held it previously. So General Dix was urged to insist on having that position instead of the postmaster-generalship, but he would go no further than to express a preference in the matter, for he was fearful he would lose the other place. It was not difficult to induce Mr. Buchanan to appoint him, and thus, he not only re-entered public life, as it were, by accident rather than design, but was placed in a po-sition where another accident made him a fame probably imperishable and a popularity he held to his death."

"I suppose you allude to the sending of the famousidispatch, 'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.' But how was that the result of an accident? I asked. "Mr. Dix was not a positive man," said General Sickles, "but he was not so infirm of purpose as President Buchanan. On receipt of the news from New Orleans that an attempt had been made to seize a revenue cutter, General Dix impulsively wrote that splendid dispatch with the true ring of patriotism and fight in it. But he no sooner saw it in black and white than he began to hesitate and doubt. He first consulted the Attorney-general, and the result of their deliberations was approved by the latter. but a final resolve was had on Dix's part to submit the message to the President before sending it. On the way to the White House I met the two officers, and General Dix showed me the dispatch as he had written it, and, stating the circumstances, added that the Attorney-general approved of it. 'Then send it at once,' I said. 'The Attorney-general's approval is sufficient.' Still General Dix hesitated, when I said to him. 'General, if you send that dispatch the President will approve of it as highly proper and in the right key. If you show t to him it will never be sent.' It was sent, Buchanan did approve of it, and the North was wild over it for weeks. General Dix narrowly escaped imperishable fame on that occasion.

Looking Forward.

Evansville Journal.